WRESTLING ON HORSEBACK.

NEW FORM OF CONTEST NOT YET INTRODUCED IN NEW YORK.

ugh as the Mounted Sword Contest-The Eules Which Govern it, and in What the Secret of Success Lice-What Makes Good Muscular Development.

A new style of wrestling was introduced bout a year ago in San Francisco, but it etting athletic contest. The principal expo eback, and is a very lively and interof the art are Duncan Ross and Capt. C. Daly. Boss is travelling, and Capt, Daly is in New York, superintending the building of subways, and occasionally engaging in a mounted sword combat when he can induce anybody to face him in the arena, As the aptain stands six feet two in his stockings, eighs 250 pounds in fighting condition, and is s hard as nails, he does not find many willing Entagonists. The last man who met him at Tounton, Mass., didn't recover his senses until a hour after the Captain hit him on the back of the head with a cavalry sabre. In answer to a request for information about his peculiar style of wrestling, the Captain said: "I don't know where it originated. Possibly

ome half wild horsemen have practised wresting on horseback as part of their training for war, but the first I ever heard of it was when Boss and I tried it as a variation from mount-ed sword combats, in San Francisco. No exibition has been given in the East, because Boss is not here, and I don't know anybody else who is able to meet me. You see, it is else who is able to meet me. You see, it is rare to find a good wrestler who is at the same time a good bareback rider, and unless a man can ride and wrestle, too, he is no good at this same. The contestants wear tights, just as they would in ordinary matches, and ride without saddles. They depend on balance and the grip of their thicks to keep them on their norses. The nature of the contest varies, according to the style of hold agreed upon. If Graeco-Roman be chosen, the hold may not be taken below the waist, but if catch-as-catchean be the style, a hold may be taken on the legs or anywhere.

can be the style, a hold may be taken on the logs or anywhere.

The wrestlers ride to the centre from opposite sides of a ring, and then manœuvre for the best position. You want to get behind your opponent if possible, and to do that you must have perfect control of your horse. A great deal depends upon the animal. A horse that is accustomed to the work will require only a hint of your wishes and will take advantage of your opponent's slowness or bad position to wheel around behind him and range alongside. Having got into position, you drop the bridle and try for a lock on the other fellow that will compel him to drop his bridle, too. The hold called 'half Nelson' will do that most effec-



tually. Put your left hand and forearm under his left armpit from behind and grasp him by the forward part of the shoulder. With your right arm across the shock of his neck, you can give him a twist that will him his heels in the air and bring him down on the broad of his back. He cannot break that hold without using both hands, and even then he will have a hard job of it. If the horses ump spart, you grip your own hand and drag the other fellow off. He is at a disadvantage in every way, and if he does not succeed in cetting a hold on you as he goes over, he will be thrown to the ground. It is necessary only that any portion of him other than his feet that may portion of him other than his feet shall touch the ground in order to score a fall. If he lands fairly on his feet, it is no fall, and he remounts. If both are dismounted and go down to grass, it is a 'dog fall,' or draw, and doesn't count. If both alight upon their feet, and the original hold is not broken, the contest continues upon the ground under the rules that would govern an ordinary contest in the particular style of wreatling agreed upon. "Sometimes one wrestler will ride up behind the other and alip from his own horse to the other fellow's. Then he can get a half Nelson or some ether good look with less trouble than he could on the ground. If it is catch-as-



IN CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN STYLE.

legs and give him a rough tumble. When one cannot get behind the other they ride up alongside, facing, and play for holds, and then you see some protty work. A neck hold is very effective under such conditions. Get your hands locked behind a man's neck and he has got to go down. It is plain that in order to be good for anything at this work a man must be an all-round wrestler, familiar with every style and hold, and an expert horse-back rider.

"A wrestler's training differs a little from a purilist's because his object is to keep himself supple in all his joints. The muscles that propel the fighter's arm are the most important to him, although, of course, he must look out for all of them and train for general strength. But the wrestler strengthens his back and thighs and develops muscles in the legs that a fighter need not bother about particularly. Buillyan can hit a hander blow than men who are bigger and in some respects stronger than he, but a great many men can outwrestle him. He has not hald any particular attention to wrestling. He is the most wonderful fighter that ever lived, and I doubt if his equal ever will be seen, but in a rough-and-tumble sorimmage I think he could be whipped by a strong wrester who should have the sand to face him. All the men who have met him have been whipped before scripping for the ringland they have stood up before him only for the money they were to got. An ugly rough-and-tumble man might get away with him, but no marquis of Queensberry boxer ever will.



"My notion of training is to take brisk walks, swing six-pound clubs, and use light dumb belis. Heavy belis are not good as a regular thing, but a man feels like putting them up once in a while, just to give his muscles a good stretching and to test his strength. The small belis should be used in a way to limber up the shoulder and elbow joints. Extend the arms sidewise and put them backward and downward with a circular movement, and you get the shoulders supple. Then bring the hands together behind you, souching the knuckles. All these movements with light weights tend to prevent getting muscle bound, which is a result of overdevelopment of mere strength. The back can be strengthened by bending forward, touching the knuckles all these exercises until a tired feeling is noticed and free perspiration started. The old tissue of the muscle must be broken down and carried away, in order to make room for new, healthy tissue to form.

"In wrestling weight tells. In a contest between a heavy and slight man of agual knowledge, the heavy man has a great advantage, but a light man who knows all the tricks will make a fool of the giant who doesn't know them, just as Andre Christol, a man of 150 pounds, easily threw Paasy, the Greek, who weighed over 460 pounds and tossed cannon balls like oranges. Christol winded the big fellow in a few minutes, and then he could do as he pleased with him. Get a man out of wind, and he is good for nothing. He will

fall down himself if you give him a chance to make it appear that he is thrown.

"The mounted aword combats, so called, that have taken place in New York, were made larces as a rule. They were for points, and where very tame affairs. There is nothing exciting in seeing two men ride around and give each other light taps on their armor with dull swords. As soon as a touch is made and allowed by the referee the men retire at the call of a bugle, and rest until ordered to charge again. Usually they charge at a walk. Now! don't call such a performance a combat, It is just like light sparring for points. A genuine



A KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

A KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

combat is like a ring fight, not for scientific points, but to a finish. The object is to knock the other man out. A sharp sword, and not a blunt one, is used. Of course there is some danger of getting hur when you play with edge tools in that fashion, but if a man is afraid of getting a cut he can stay out of the fight. The heimer and steel collars are pretty good protection to the head and neck, and the body and arms are covered with stout armor. A cut below the thighs might do some damage, but a man is not supposed to strike foul blows.

"Are accidental wounds ever given in the combatts with sharpswords?"

"Wounds are given, but I don't know that you can call them wholly accidental. Hoss nearly severed an opponent's wrist with a blow, and he has been cut several times himself. I slashed him in the neck once. You see, when a big, strong fellow gets interested in the thing he can drive a sword through a pretty stout helmet. That is the reason why Rosa and I find nobody who wants to meet us. We are heavy men, and we go into a combat to knock somebody out of time. These fancy fencers don't like the looks of us when we charge on them. I never saw anybody get much excited over a joust for points, but a real sword combat will wake up an audience. When the swords clang together like hammers on an anvil, they make music. A man must guard himself well with his sword, because the armor is not always to be relied upon to turn a heavy blow. He watches for an opening in his opponent's guard, and when he sees one he



THE DOWNWARD CUT.

strikes with all his strength. A very effective cut is straight downward for the top of the head. The heimet will save the head from being cut, but the shock will sometimes stun a man. If a man can ride by his antagonist and wheel in behind him, he may got in a terrible back hand cut on the back of the head. That was the blow that knocked Stewart out, My sword cut nearly through his heimet, and gave him such a rap that he tumbled out of his saddie like a dead man. I thought he was killed at first, but the dectors brought him around after half an hour. "A man does not want to go into such a contest unless he can ride like a centaur and handle a sword like a fencing master. He must know his horse and the horse must understand him perfectly. With a badly trained horse the best swordsman is at a disadvantage, and may be defeated by an inferior fencer."

WAGES AND LIVING IN AUSTRALIA.

forced, and Provisions are Cheap. SYDNEY, Australia, June 25,-This is a good place for the workingman. He rarely dwells in the city. He prefers the suburbs, where he can enjoy the comforts of a pretty little cottage. Throughout the colonies the eight-hour system is in vogue, and every man, the minute the hands of the clock indicate the end of the eighth hour of his work, dreps his tools, puts on his hat and coat, and makes direct for his home. He is an independent man. There is, lowever, as everywhere else, occasional strife between labor and capital.

When the English workingman sets his foot on colonial soil, he at once indulges the liberty he is entitled to accept, and it is too frequently he case that the hard conditions of life under which he has been compelled to toll in the old country are totally forgetten.

Wages throughout Australia are very liberal. as is shown by the way in which the working man and his family take their pleasure out of

Wages throughout Australia are very liberal, as is shown by the way in which the workingman and his family take their pleasure out of working hours on the holidays, which are many. Carpenters, joiners, painters, and shipwrights get \$2.30 to \$3 a day; tailors can average by the piece \$12.50 to \$17.50 per week; snoemakers, by the piece, can make \$8 to \$12.50 per week, and jobbing from \$12.50 to \$15; compositors 25c, to 27c, per 1,000; blacksmiths, 25c, to 37c, per hour; coal minera, \$2.50 to \$3 per day; brickmakers, \$5.62 to \$6.25 per 1,000; tinsmiths, \$2 to \$2.87 per day; phimbers, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per day; gas fitters, \$2.25 to \$3.25 per day; good \$2.60 to \$3.25 per day; good \$2.60 to \$3.00 to \$400 per year; farm laborers, \$2.00 to \$2.00 to \$400; gardeners in town, \$370 to \$400; gardeners in country, \$260 to \$32.05 and with board and lodging.

Cooks get \$2.25 to \$375 per year; laundresses, \$200 to \$230; house and parlor maids, \$140 to \$2.00; general female servants, \$140 to \$2.25; nursemaids, \$130 to \$175; grooms and couchmen in town, \$225 to \$335; stone masons' laborers, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day; plasterors' laborers, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day; railway laborers, \$1.75 to \$2.55 per day; railway

Recessee oil is in great demand, and is sold at 31 cents per gallon, while candles are 10 to 18 cents per gallon, while candles are 10 to 18 cents per gallon, while candles are 10 to 18 known as "Tanglefoot." It is alleged that its inferiority is due to the water, but there is beer brewed in the eity of Adelaide equal to famous brews of other countries. The breweries are generally line establishments, and the proprietors amass enermous fortunes. It they were to make a better class of liquor the industry would grow immensely.

Australian wines are rich and wholesome, and are destined to become popular in the wine markets of the world. The nort possessos a perfect flavor, and conneisseurs speak in highest terms of its delicacy. The hock is a delicacy apostizing wine. Often experts are puzzied to tell it from the Gorman wines. In cases of sickness Australian wines are largely used by direction of medical men, who are mestly in favor of its consumption.

Clothing is inexpensive. A suit of clothes turned out from a tailoring establishment of good standing costs from \$25 to \$30. The artisan can obtain the clothes necessary for his work; of drill or moleskin, \$2,35 to \$7.50 a suit; tweed or cloth, \$2,55 to \$1.50 a suit; tweed or cloth, \$2,55 to \$7.50; colored shifts are \$45 to 75 cents; strong boots, \$1,25 to \$1.50 a pair; socks, \$15 to 16 cents; per vard, and blankets, \$1.50 to \$2.50 and their style is based on Parisian and English fashions. The charges for making a silk dreess is from \$5 to \$8. Milliners are equally reasonable in their charges, and their work is excellent.

BEST WAY TO USE THEM FOR EXERCISE.

Prof. Goldie Tells of Mis Experience With Them as Bevelopers of the Body-Tricks that the Professionals Play Continually. The idea of modern physical culture is to develop the entire man. The old style of gymnastics with its heavy apparatus and exercises was only good for strong men. If a man was strong enough to employ his muscles with heavy dumb bells he would get still stronger. But the weaker man who could not go through with all this heavy wear was broken instead of being built up. To-day every special form of athletics seems to have more competitors than ever, and records are being constantly broken by the better work of some new contestant for the honors of the arena. Yet the idea in the minds of the exponents of physical culture is to make the whole physical being better. One thing which serves to indicate to some degree the change of view is that dumb bells are sel-

requisition in a gymnasium. 'Indian clubs," said Prof. George Goldie, the beacon light of physical culture at the New York Athletic Club, "are very good developers for the whole body above the waist. Of course the arms are the members which are chiefly benefited by exercising with the clubs. But the muscular development from their use is not so great. They are more of a gymnastic tonic for the system. The chest is expanded and kept in good order, and the poise and springy elasticity of the body is helped by the

dom used, while Indian clubs are in constant

movements with the clubs.

"The perfect mastery of club swinging supposes some intelligence, much more than exercising with damb bells. Anybody can use dumb bells whose muscles are strong enough to lift their weight, but not everybody can be-come an expert club swinger. There is a good deal of manual dexterity called into play by some of the movements, and suppleness of the joints is needed. The natural gracefulness of man counts also. There is hardly a club exercise or movement-that is, a complete move-



ment-which does not demand the circular swing with the socket of the arm or the wrist as the base of a radius formed by the club, or the club and arm. It is easy enough to see, then, how much perfect freedom in the wrist's then how much perfect freedom in the wrist's movement tells in the grace and perfection of the evolutions made by the club. If the joints are stiff or the person handling them is awkward or heavy in his action, the curves are not smooth and perfect. Instead of swinging in an easy unbroken line there are angles, the club drops flatly from one kind of line into the other, and the grace and beauty of the thing is lost. This may seem to be considering club swinging from the asthetic standpoint, as if the main feature were grace and ease, but this is not the case. A wrenching sharp twist of the club not only destroys the continuity of the line of movement, but it gives the muscles and cords a twist which is not good for them. If the exercise is performed in the manner most profitable as a doveloping physical action, the grace and beauty of the action follow as a consequence. Club swinging when it is given as a performance absolutely demands this grace. If a man could twist and screw the clubs through every conceivable movement but had no case and smoothness in the lines he would only appear ridiculous, and everybody would wonder why he was making a show of himself.

"When clubs are awung as a show performance the athletic character of the work frequently disappears. It becomes jugglery. The crack club swingers who give shibitions of their skill use very light clubs, seldom exceeding two and a half pounds. Of course, oven if a man moves his arms around in the



COMPLEX MOVEMENT.

complex movement.

curves of club swinging without anything at all in his hands, some advantage is obtained physically in the movement or play of the muscles. But this is far greater when the clubs are of moderate weight, instead of being as light as feathers.

"In the club competition at Princeton College, where I had charge of the physical culture of the students for sixteen years before I came here, the weight of the club was five pounds. These were the club was five pounds. These were the heavished eighteen pounds. These were the heavished eighteen pounds. These were the heavished eighteen pounds. These were the heavished of six or any length of time without becoming exhausted, and it is far better to take five-pound or eight-pound clubs and go through a great variety of movements with them, than to have only a few with such heavy ones. The heaviest clubs in the New York Athletic Club are twelve pounds. The weight of the club is a sort of ballast for the arms in making the movements, and a weight that a man can easily manage is the best sort of ballasts. He is able to keep firmly on his feet and not be pulled out of his position by the momentum of the club, and the recovery does not bend him in the back. In club swinging a man should stand firmly planted on the soles of his feet, and the limbs, from the hips down, ought to be as steady as a rock. He should remain straight also. Thus the chist movement comes on the muscles of the arms and the shoulders, and the upper half of the body is clastic."

"How many movements are possible with a skilful use of the club."

"There are only eight or ten that are primary. These are the bases of all the others. But by interblending the basic movements, infinite. A practical club swinger will invent many of his own. After a movement immenser a brought into play. They are almost infinite. A practical club swinger will invent many of his own. After a movement is matered the practice of it becomes in some-measure mechanical. But the easy change from one movement into any last

for some months. It was delightful to watch her attempts to imitate me, and must have been fully as interesting to speciators as to myself.

"The first prize for club swinging that I recall for public competition was given in the Academy of Music at the national tournament in 1873. But at Princeton and in Montreal there were prizes given before this. Yes, I have had a good deal of experience as a trainer of young people in symmastics. Since this club has been in the new building I have been here, since 1885, that is, For sixteen years previously to that I was master of plysical exercises at Princeton College. I had been in control of the Montreal gymnasium for a year before I went to Princeton, and was also



perience. I have often thought of writing a work on physical culture, because I really know of no good one extant. But the difficulty of telling how a feat or exercise is to be performed is so difficult in many cases that I realized that a work of this kind could hardly accomplish any good. Object teaching, or the directing presence of a master, is necessary."

"Who are the best club swingers? There are a good many smateurs who swingers? There are a good many smateurs who swingers yell, but who are not known much outside of the club. The best professional club swinger is Gue Hill. But as I told you before, in much of the club swinging that is seen in exhibitions there is a



OPPOSITE MOVEMENT. good deal of jugglery. Tossing the clubs in the air, making them rotate several times, and catching them by the handles as they come down, throwing them in the air behind the back from one hand to the other, and all that sort of thing, though it demands skill and quickness in the eye and body, is not properly symmatics.

sort of thing, though it demands skill and quickness in the eye and body, is not properly gymnastics.

"Indian clubs are usually made of maple. This is a close-grained wood, and so it can be turned well and is susceptible of a good polish. Bome of the light clubs which the performers use for exhibitions of club swinging are made of base or pine wood. This will allow of a moderately large club being used, which will be very light. They are painted black, and often have lines in glit traced on them to give them the appearance of turning oftener when they are swung in the air and made to revolve. The shape of the club is usually the same, and is graceful. It tapers off gradually to the top, and more rapidly toward the base. A very good club swinger, a fellow from Columbia who went out to the mines in the West as an assayer, and for a while ran the gymnasium in Salt Lake City, had a funny-look ing pair turned expressiy for his own use. The handle, which usually is only four or five inches in length before it begins to swell out into the club, was fully fourteen or fifteen inches long in his, and the club was round like a cannon ball. I do not think they were much of a success. The shape was not at all graceful. He was a heavily built fellow with huge arms and shoulders, and they moved as lightly as an olied wheel when he awung the clubs. He did no fancy tricks, but invented several new movements.

"Club swinging, then, is a good gymnastic

awing the clubs. He did no fancy tricks, but invented several new movements.

"Club swinging, then, is a good gymnastic exercise, and deserves a place in a thorough gymnasium," concluded Prof. Goldie. "The strongest man need not be ashamed of oractising with them, and yet they can be made so light that even young girls can use them without inconvenience, and profitably. Effective



PARALLEL MOVEMENT.

mastery of the clubs makes it a very protty sight to see a well-built fellow go through the movements. The lines are graceful, and the different turns have something of the effect of

they settled and multiplied, some of them making their homes among the highlands west of the big lake, and others travelling around the northeast side of it. They still wear on their heads the ring that denotes a Zulu warrior and they speak the Zulu language in a corrupted form. They are the best fighters of the Nyassa region and have long been the terror of all the other tribes living around the lake. They travel with great celerity, and sometimes go a hundred miles or more on slave and cattle stealing raids. Large regions have been almost wholly denopulated by these terrible raids, and the remnants of several once prosperous tribes are now living on mountain togs cking out a most miserable existence, and never free from the fear that their enemies will seek them out, even in the fastnesses to which they have retreated.

Ever since Livingstone first virited the Nyassa region we have heard of these terrible Angoni west of the lake. Every year the missionaries at Biantyra, south of Lake Nyassa, have sent home reports of Angoni raids in the fertile districts around them. Several missionaries have visited them, and two years ago Mr. Montagu Kerr, formerly a Wall street broker, spent some time in their chief town and wrote an entertaining description of these remarkable people. It has long been evident that unless their raids were stopped the work of depopulation would go on until thousands of square miles were swept clear of inhabitants.

The plitful roports sent to England by the missionaries induced the British Government recently to send Mr. Hawes, the English Comsul in the Nyassa territory, to the King of the Angoni, to see if he could not be persuaded to give up his terribic raids. The King was notified that the representative of a great Queen was coming to see him and he received Consul Hawes with much display of good will and was once the hone of a large and comparations, the keeps his word a very large distribution, if he seen whether his promise is worth anything. If he keeps his word a very large distrib region that the African Lakes Company has opened some coffee plantations, and quite a number of white men are there engaged in missionary and commercial pursuits.

Mr. Hawes says that the Angoni yield the most implicit obedience to the commands of their fing and he was impressed by the great consideration the King and all his officers received from their people.

INDIAN CLUB SWINGING. in the New York Caledonian Club for two pears. Before that I was a professional gymnast, and performed fears more for the annual ment of others than for their instruction in the clubs and the theatres. Bol have had an abundance of ex-

SPORT FOR MIGHTY HUNTERS.

FLENTY OF GAME OF ALL RINDS IN

Maine and permissional peck does the Same.

Kettle Greek, Oct. 25.—It is the universal opinion of all old nunters in northern Pennsylvania that the cutting away of the forests not only does not have the effect of driving the black bear, which is a natural denizen of these mountain regions, away from its old haunts, but that on the contrary, it is a reason for the bears remaining and increasing in numbers. If the state when the woods were thick and undisturbed by the axe, the bears were compelled to skirmish more for food, and had to depend to a great extent on bark and roots, and on the rather scanty supplies which the pig pens and sheep folds of the scattered settlers afforded them.

"The cutting way of the timber," says an observant and experienced woodsman, a man who has surveyed and hunted in the northern tier of counties for many years," has naturally been followed by the appearance of variations, and on the rather scanty supplies which the pig pens and sheep folds of the scattered settlers afforded them.

"The cutting way of the timber," says an observant and experienced woodsman, a man who has surveyed and hunted in the northern tier of counties for many years," has naturally been followed by the appearance of variations, and the rocky ledges, with their ravines and caveras, still remain as of old. and there the bears find winter lairs as secure and comfortable as they were when the forests grew above them. Bears have solitudes and impendent bear have solitudes and imponentiable places, but they don't require that auch spots shall be provided by forests depths, Swamps and rocks are all they ask, if the contiguous country only provided them with such sustenance as they were when the forests grew above them. Bears have solitudes and impendent has a stay bear and they only ledges and the place of the state of

mastery of the cittle makes it a very protty sight to see a well-built follow go through the movements. The lines are graceful, and the movements. The lines are graceful, and the movements. The lines are graceful, and the control of the effect of the eff

Camps—Moose, Deer, and Carlbon Plenty and Bold—Squirrel Hunts all the Rage— Pickerel Fishermen Having Great Luck

BANGOR, Oct. 28 .- The hunting season in Eastern Maine is now at its height, and the woods all around rescho with the crack of rifle and shotgun, while trappers are busy and patrons of the rod are having great sport. Parties coming in from the country just east of Bangor report all kinds of game plenty bears being very numerous. Yesterday two bears were shot in the town of Amherst, close to the edge of the village, and they are killed every day between here and Mount Desert, on the line of the railroad. The lumbermen, who are just beginning operations up river, report that bears, moose, deer, and caribou are very numerous and bold this fall, often coming right out into the clearings around the camps. While deer are not so plenty as camps. While deer are not so plenty as they were twenty-five years ago, they have increased rapidly in the past ten or twelve years, and any man who is a decent shot should find no difficulty in getting his sillotted three this season. Although there are quite a number of caribon in this part of the state, most of them have gone far to the north, having been driven away by dogging, which was practised so much a few years ago. In the northern part of the State, around the lakes and larger water courses moose appear to hold their own fairly well, and it is against these noble animals that the more ambitious sportamen make their campaigns. The report of a moose standing twenty hands ligh being seen in the Hansele; country has created much excitement among huntsmen, and there is a general scramble smong gunners to see who shall be incley enough to bring the monarch down.

It is nearly thirty years since a wolf was seen in this region. They were once very plenty and troublesome, but half a century or so ago, when the deer began to thin out, they went away up north to the head waters of the Saint Lawrence and Bay Chalcur. Now that deer are plenty

when he faced the muzzle of Mr. Sawyer's big moose gun. Sawyer was awakened just after he had retired one night by the blowing of a bear in his orchard. He immediately aroused his farm hands and those of a neighbor, and the party started on what might be termed a lantern hunt. Every man in the party carried a lantern and either an axe or a gun. Old Ranger was cornered in the orchard, near a path leading to the woods. As many as eight shots were fired. The bear dashed through the crowd, and, instead of fighting, took to all fours and ran for dear life; but he could not run so fast as bears usually can, because of his wounds. However, before he was killed he led his enemies a chase of two miles into the forest. He was brought out after midnight, lashed to two stout poles, the ends of the poles resting on the shoulders of the men. Old Banger weighed about 400 pounds.

HE BECAME A FAMOUS SOLDIER. How Farmer Boy Kilpatrick Got his Ap-

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 29 .- Much disappointment is felt in the neighborhood of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's old home in Wantage, N. J., that the soldier's remains were not finally laid at rest in the Kilpatrick family plot in the ancient Clove Cemetery in that town, where lie the ashes of his parents and numerous others of his race. The discussion of this subject by the elder residents of the town serves to recall some noteworthy incidents of his early life that have not, as yet, been printed.

It is related that the General's parents were

characters in their way, and that as a boy he had to work his way into the Military Academy at West Point not only without their help, but against thair strenuous opposition. His father, Simon Kilpatrick, on every day of the year but one, was a quiet, drudging, and henpecked tiller of the soil. At the old-fashioned celebra-

simon Kilpatrick, on overy day of the year but one, was a quiet, drudging, and henpecked tiller of the soil. At the old-fashioned celebrations of the Fourth of July, however, his townstions of the day, and he blossomed out for this of crooked sword that had seen Revolutionary, service, and, mounted upon a praincing steed, he deported himself with all the after and graces, and the control of the farm to Newbursh or the days before railroads ponetrated the region, herself accompanied the wagons laden with the products of the farm to Newbursh or towns, and ought the butter and pork and household. She was determined that the boy Judson should stay at home and farm the ancestral acres, and, as usual, the husband thought as she did. Both lived to be proud of the sons military fame. Hamburg tells how the plucky lad obtained the appointment of the fame of the congressional district. Governor's office, and, after introduced the form of the district, Gov. Haines questioned the form of the district, Gov. Haines questioned the form of the district, Gov. Haines questioned the house of the fame of the district, Gov. Haines questioned the house of the fame of the district, Gov. Haines questioned the house of the fame of the district, Gov. Haines questioned the house of the fame of the district, Gov. Haines questioned the house of the fame of the district, and also advised a for the district, and also advised to the district, Gov. Haines questioned the house of the fame of the district, and also advised to the fame of the district, and also advised the house of the fame of the district, and also advised to the fame of the district, and also advised the house of the fame of the district, and also advised the house of the fame of the district, and also advised the house of the fame of the district,

GOSSIP ABOUT THE BOXERS.

IT WAS A GREAT SEND-OFF THAT WAS GIVEN TO JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Champions who West Over Before Him-Chances of an Imported Boxor is an Eng-lish Ming-McAulife Said to be All Right. The royal send-off that was given John L. Sullivan on his departure for England was in strong contrast to those given other American champions who went before him in quest of fistic glory. The first of these was Charley Freeman, the American glant, who was taken over away back in the forties by Ben Caunt, then the English champion. Charley had no great fistic reputation here, and his departure created very little excitement. The next to eross the herring pond to beard the British puglistic lion in his den was John C. Heenan, the Benecia Boy. "He was to have sailed in the Cunarder Asia from Jersey City on Jan. 4. 1860," said an old timer the other night, "but never before or since have I seen such a fall of snow as came down that day. It blocked fall of snow as same down that day, at blocked the streets, and so obscured the view that the pilot would not take the ship out until it cleared off, and her sailing had to be delayed until the nextday. Meanwhile detectives were hunting Heenan like hounds after a fox. He had been actively concerned in the fight be-tween Ed Price and Australian Kelly, and he was "wanted," therefore, in Buffalo, Jim Cusick had the task of his life cluding the slouthhounds of the law. He and Heenan crossed on the ferries from Jersey to New York a dozen times, dodging the officers, and finally they took a run over nearly to Philadelphia on the cars. Jim succeeded at last in concealing Heenan in the hold of the ship, where he re-mained until she was well down the bay. No handshakings for the Benecia Boy, no floral offerings, no cheers, no tears, and no salvos of artillery, and yet for all that he laid the champion of England low, though he was robbed of his victory and the best man did not

Bloss have solitudes and immenstrable places, but they don't require that such systems and so salves of but they don't require that such as a state of the provides them with such automatory currently and the such as the provides them with such automator and the such as the such as the provides them with such automator as the such as the suc

tion is now behind Smith in his match with Klirain. They have got just as much money as any of Kilrains friends, and more, too, and just as much heart to spend it. The English people have very little faith in anybody from any other country being able to lick an Englishman, and very little disposition to let him do it if he can. If you go there and make your home among them it makes all the difference in the world. If Kilrain had lived in Birmingham for a while, and was backed from there against a Londoner, he would have the same party behind him that Emith has now, or, if he had lived in London two or three years and was going up against another Londoner, the chances are that he would have just as many friends as the other fellow, but as an American fighting an Englishman it will be very different. So it will be with Kullivan, and though I know he can lick every man over there in a jiff, and I have told them so to their teeth, he won't be lot do it in a ring fight, and for that reason I have advised him not to make any matches of the kind, but it will be hard for him to keep out of them, for the English take very little stock in a fighting man who won't fight when a match is shaken at him, and unless he makes a match with anybody that wants to go against him, they will not give tuppence to see him spar. Besides, he will find Marquis of Queensberry rules over there a good deal stricter than they are here. Well, if his ship has average luck, the big fellow will be in Liverpool by Sunday a week, and then we shall have facts and not speculation to guide our judgments.

Sullivan's managor, Harry Phillips, is well liked in Boston, but he has not the full confidence of John's old-time supporters. They believe him thoroughly honest, and know that he is financially responsible, but they think that he has not had sufficient experience in ring matters to successfully pilot sullivan through the dangers that will boset his path abroad, lie may turn out more canny than they think that he has not had sufficient experience in